

## THE YEAR'S WORK FOR BETTER FOOD

Activities of the Bureau of Chemistry as Described in its Annual Report.

Washington, D. C.—The false and fraudulent labeling of medicines and mineral waters has recently received a great deal of attention from the Bureau of Chemistry, according to the bureau's report for the year. A large number of instances have been found in which impossible claims for the preparations in question have been made and in these cases steps have been taken to compel the owners to alter the labels. This is true of a large number of veterinary medicines and in particular of (so-called) cures for hog cholera. As for mineral waters, the position long held by the bureau, that so-called lithia water must contain enough lithia to produce an appreciable therapeutic effect, has now been sustained by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in consequence action has been taken to enforce this ruling. Measures are being taken to prevent the exploitation of so-called radio-active waters in which the amount of radium is negligible. Furthermore, mineral waters to which has been added carbonic acid gas or mineral salt, are not any more sold as "natural," but are properly labeled.

In connection with the bureau's work of food inspection two important sanitary surveys have been made of oyster growing localities, one in Chesapeake Bay and one in Jamaica Bay, N. Y. Wherever these surveys resulted in the discovery of polluted areas the oystermen moved their stock to clean water and maintained it there for a sufficient time, until all danger to the consumer was done away with.

Altogether there were nearly 12,000 samples of food and beverages collected and analyzed. The co-operation of other branches of the Government has been secured for the prosecution of cases not fully covered by the Food and Drug Act. For example, in one case connected with illegal traffic in bad eggs, a number of persons were indicted for conspiracy. In another case a manufacturer of beverages received a long prison sentence for putting wood alcohol in his products.

In addition to this regulatory work connected with the enforcement of various laws, scientists of the bureau have been carrying on important investigations. The report makes particular mention of the study of the subject of potato drying. Dried potatoes may be kept indefinitely for stock feed and are of course much less bulky and, therefore, less expensive to transport than ordinary potatoes. This investigation will ultimately be extended to other uses for potato products, such as the manufacture of starch and glucose, in order to encourage the production of potatoes as a regular part in crop rotation in sections where this could be done with benefit.

Two new ways have also been discovered of utilizing surplus and cull apples. One is the manufacture of apple syrup by clarifying and boiling down apple juice. The syrup obtained promises to be a welcome addition to our diet, as well as affording a new market for the apple grower. The other method of disposing of the surplus of apples is the manufacture of concentrated cider. Hitherto the market for cider has been limited, due to the fact that it can only be kept sweet a short time and that its bulk makes its transportation too expensive when long distances are to be covered. The concentrated cider ferments very slowly when kept at a low temperature. When diluted with water it has practically the same flavor as the original apple juice from which it was made, and its condensed form makes it much cheaper to ship.

Considerable attention has also been devoted to the fish industry which, up to the present time has been a subject of much less scientific study than meat packing. With the growing scarcity of meat, however, it seems obvious that fish will come to play a more important part in the nation's food supply, and such questions as the best means of storage, transportation and the prevention of waste deserve careful investigation. An instance of the value of this work is afforded by the Maine sardine industry. As a result of government investigation a marked improvement has taken place in the quality of American sardines put up by establishments along the coast of that State.

If you are planning to grow your own asparagus plants, sow the seed as soon as the ground can be worked. Palmetto is a splendid variety and you will make no mistake in planting it. Be sure to get seed from a reliable grower. Make the drills wide enough apart to permit cultivating with a horse. Thinning the plants to two inches in the drill, and thorough shallow cultivation are necessary to secure strong, wellrooted plants by fall.

The only successful way to fight fungus troubles in the orchard is to begin early, before the disease appears. Remember that fungicidal sprays are preventives, not cures.



### KEPT CUTTING THE DIRT OFF.

And Youthful Ingenuity Demanded a New Supply.

The members of the family were camping out south of town for the day and little George had been assigned the work of peeling the potatoes for dinner. After laboring for half an hour he hunted up his mother.

"Mom," he said, "I gotta have some more potatoes."

"Why, I gave you enough for two families like ours," she replied in surprise. "What did you do with them?"

"I forgot to wash my hands," said George, "and by the time I got all the dirt out of the potatoes they was too small to eat. I throwed 'em away."—Kansas City Times.

**Still Waiting.**  
A gentleman met a young woman who had formerly been a servant in his house, and being interested in her welfare, said to her: "Why, haven't you got married yet?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I thought you would have been married before now."

"Oh, no, sir," she said. "There's two waitin'."

"Two?" he exclaimed. "Why, you don't intend to marry two, do you?"

"No, sir."

"Then who are they?" he inquired.

"Why," she replied, naively, "the two that's waitin' is the minister and me!"—Birmingham (England) Weekly Post.

**Spilled It All.**  
They had not met for fifteen years—since they were young people in the same small Missouri town. When he saw her he said:

"Mary, you're looking mighty well."

"Fred," she replied, "you haven't changed a bit in looks since I last saw you."

"Every man likes to be told he looks young," he said, smiling.

"Yes," came from her, "you always did look old to me."—Kansas City Times.

**Landed Him.**  
"How did young Phocksey ever get old Timmins's consent to marry his daughter?"

"He was calling there the other night and he asked the old man if he had an extra pair of scissors. Said he wanted to clip some coupons, and that the job was too big for him alone, and that the girl thought it would be fun to help him."—Cleveland Leader.

**What He Was Paid For.**  
"What do you make a week?" asked Mr. Dowden at the Soupbone Police Court the other day of an Italian organ grinder who charged a man with breaking his instrument.

"Four pounds, sir."

"Eh, what? Four pounds for grinding an organ?"

"No, sir, not for grind; for shut up and go away."—The King.

**United.**  
English Rector (to parishioner)—Good morning, Thompson; I hear you have a son and heir?

Parishioner—Yes, sir; our household now represents the United Kingdom.

Rector—How so?

Parishioner—Why, you see, I am English, my wife's Irish, the nurse is Scotch, and the baby wails.—The Sketch.

**Planned Down.**  
Lawyer—And what was the defendant doing meanwhile?

Witness—He was telling me a funny story.

Lawyer—Remember, sir, that you are under oath.

Witness—Well, anyway, he was telling me a story.—Somerville Journal.

**True Enough.**  
"Here," said the cranky patron of the reading room, "you've been snoring horribly."

"Hey!" gurgled the drowsy patron. "If you only kept your mouth shut," went on the cranky one, "you wouldn't make so much noise."

"Neither would you," replied the other.—The Bystander.

**He'll Do the Rest.**  
Zoo Visitor—What an immense snake! Oh, he's a rattlesnake, isn't he?

Keeper—Yes, mum. He has twelve rattlers and a button.

Visitor—How can I make him rattle?

Keeper—Touch the button.—Cleveland Leader.

**Not So Foolish.**  
"Yes," said Phamliman, "my daughter is to be married next month to Count Brokaw."

"Ah!" remarked the friend, "everything settled, eh?"

"No, sir-ree! You don't catch me paying in advance."—Philadelphia Press.

**Killing Two Birds.**  
Mrs. Grammery—Do you think you will be happy in such a place?

Mrs. Park—The inducements are enticing. By acquiring a residence there we will be able to get our divorce and swear off our taxes at the same time.—Puck.

**Merely a Suggestion.**  
"Here's a letter from a woman," said the answer-to-correspondents editor, "who wants to know what to use in cleaning carpets."

"If she's a married woman," suggested the snake editor, "tell her to use her husband."—Chicago News.

## Scrap Book

SEEK LIGHT ON CZAR'S FATE

Recent Discovery Made Near Ekaterinburg Has Revived Possibilities of Authentic Discoveries.

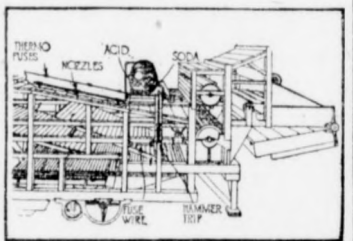
The czar's fate is the subject of a judicial inquiry. Evidence was given that the jewels of the imperial family had been brought to Ekaterinburg and concealed about the person of the ex-grand duchesses and their suite. Only July 17, 1918, some peasants came across a campfire abandoned by Red Guards some eighteen versts from Ekaterinburg. The peasants, searching among the ashes, discovered a cross of emeralds, four bones from a woman's corsets, buckles from a man's suspenders, slippers, buttons, and some imitation pearls. A number of other significant objects were discovered—a woman's handbag, scraps of material and lace smelling of paraffin, splinters of emerald and pearl, and finally a stone set in platinum in an extremely dirty condition which proved to be a diamond worth 100,000 rubles. An expert, called in to value it, declared that the stone must have belonged to a necklace of great value. A human finger, false teeth, and splinters of bones were removed from the shaft of an abandoned mine near by. The finger was that of a woman. Near the edge of the shaft other traces and splinters of bones were found. The inquiry is being continued by the government of Omsk, and it is hoped to bring to light the burial place of the ex-imperial family.

### AUTOMATICALLY PUT OUT FIRE

Extinguishers Placed Around Thrashing Machine Will Prevent Much Destruction of Property.

Can wheat explode? It not only can, but does. Wheat explosions have caused loss of life and destruction of property. The difficulty is that clouds of dust are thrown out by the machines that thrash the wheat grain from the straw. The fine dust particles mingle with the air, often forming a mixture that is as easily ignited as gasoline vapor.

The United States department of agriculture investigated this problem. Its experts now recommend automatic fire-extinguishers for the threshers.



Fire Will Melt One of the Fuses That Are Distributed About the Thrashing Machine, and This Will Start the Fire-Extinguisher Working.

The extinguisher consists of a tank of water containing soda; in which a bottle of sulphuric acid is placed. In case of fire, one of the fuses distributed about the machine will be melted. The mechanism breaks the acid-bottle, and the ensuing chemical action gives off carbon dioxide through nozzles.—Popular Science Monthly.

### What Did You Think It Was?

Once there were two men and a woman who decided to go fishing. They took a boat and rowed quite a distance out to sea, and as the fish were not biting very well, the woman was trailing her hand in the water. Suddenly she pulled her hand into the boat and cried: "Oh, I have lost my diamond ring!"

The water was too deep for anyone to dive and get the ring, so although the owner felt very bad about it, nothing could be done. Just before they started toward the shore, one of the men hooked an exceedingly big fish.

That night they had some of that fish for dinner. All of a sudden the woman who had lost the diamond ring bit on something hard, and what do you think it was? It was a fishbone.

### Rich Man Lived Simply.

A fifteen dollar desk was the center from which John R. Manning, ship owner and broker, New York, made his fortune now estimated at nine million dollars. The furniture of this millionaire's office consists only of the cheap desk, a hat tree and four chairs. The same modesty in furnishings was displayed by the millionaire in the fitting up of his home on Riverside drive. The largest items are the grand piano, which is valued at \$250, and a mahogany bed, appraised at \$75. Two other beds are listed at \$20 and a brass bed at \$8. A year before his death Manning was the central figure in a breach of promise action brought against him by Miss Honora O'Brien. She was 28 and he was 84 years old at the time.

### Otherwise Very Quiet.

A great many changes have been ascribed with more or less truth to the influence of the war. The following passage, extracted from the letters of a correspondent at Hastings, suggesting that a new standard of quietness may be among them. Describing the reception of the news of the signing of peace, the writer says: "Everything was very quiet here; there was nothing but the ringing of church bells and the firing of guns."—Manchester Guardian.

## FINANCING THE FARM ON THE BUDGET PLAN

War Savings Organization Gives Tiller of Soil System on Which to Increase Capital for Future.

Farming nowadays justly is recognized as a business and a profession. As a profession it is prepared for as carefully as any other branch of highly specialized endeavor; as a business it is conducted according to business methods and upon a businesslike basis. Old-time "hit or miss" farming methods fail utterly under the present economic regime.

The first step toward businesslike farm management consists of systematizing farm finances. Because farm moneys come in irregularly they have been handled too often in the past without any adequate accounts or record. This method, rendered impossible by income tax necessities, long has been scorned by the successful, progressive farmer who believes in modern machinery, modern comforts, modern efficiency practices and projects. Such a farmer employs a farm budget just as he employs grain, soil and weather statistics in the arrangement of his farm operations, takes a good farm journal and demands fine and well-tested seeds. Because not every farmer cares to spend time making out an individual farm budget; governmental experts, working through the War Savings Stamps department of the War Loan Organization, Seventh Federal Reserve district, have provided for the use of every farmer who cares to employ them farm records, including account sheets, that render the keeping of farm accounts a simple task.

One page of the simple pamphlet containing the indicated records is devoted to receipts, its opposite to expenditures, each registered every day of the year. Milk, butter, poultry, eggs, cattle and hogs, sheep, oats, corn, hay, fruit, vegetables and miscellaneous—these are the headings under which the irregular or recurrent sources of income are listed.

Total income for each day is shown at the right of the page, monthly total, collective and for separate items, at the foot. The expenditures page, similarly arranged, shows headings of: Savings, including War Savings Stamps purchased, bank deposits, etc.; labor; food, including groceries and meat; clothing; repairs; blacksmith; machinery; rent, insurance and taxes; live stock and feed; buildings; literature, which includes books, magazines and newspapers; recreation; and miscellaneous. Again, daily totals are shown at the right of the page, monthly totals, itemized and general, at the foot. Companion pages, similarly arranged, show yearly summaries, almost instantaneously computed, of receipts and expenditures for the year.

War Savings Stamps make ideal investments for the farmer. Purchasable for sums ranging from \$4 and a few odd pennies to \$1,000, built up by means of Thrift Stamps, should this prove more convenient, they are non-depreciable, nonfluctuating, income-bearing and distinguished by high rate of maturity interest. Previous to maturity they may be redeemed, if necessary, at precise face value.

### HOW A SCHOOL BANK WORKS

Savings System in Eastern Institution Results in \$50,000 Deposits, Averaging Weekly More Than \$140.

Twelve years ago a New England school principal called a meeting of the mothers and fathers in his district, and proposed that they help their youngsters and himself start a school savings bank. If children were to patronize such an institution, they would have to have money, and he suggested that parents help them earn money by their own labor. He told them that the bank was to be part of school training, teaching thrift, industry, prudence and wisdom.

Today this school savings bank, in the Henry Barnard school, Hartford, Conn., has deposits of more than \$50,000. The average weekly deposit during twelve years has been more than \$140. The largest deposit by any child since the opening of the bank is \$1,480, and the smallest less than \$1.

Operation of this bank is simple. Solon P. Davis, the school principal, describes it: Deposits are received every Monday morning during the first half-hour of school. The pupils of the eighth grade act as tellers, each being assigned to a given room. Each child is provided with a pass book in which his deposits are entered by the teller.

Deposits are made at the teacher's desk, in the presence of the teller and the teller, who enters them in his roll book. The teacher and teller then verify all deposits and place them in an envelope, which the teller delivers to the school secretary, who compares roll book and envelope, verifying the items. The envelopes are then forwarded to the Hartford Society for Savings, where the accounts of the school are pledged.

At interest periods, December March and June, the roll books are examined by the secretary, and a personal account is opened at the Society for Savings for each pupil who has \$2 in the school bank. After this, at these periods, all amounts of \$1 or more, standing to his credit on a pupil's school deposit book, are added to his personal account. If any pupil wishes to withdraw his money a written statement from the parent or the parent's personal application is required.

## SCOTS DO HONOR TO YANKEE DEAD

Glasgow Islay Association Issues Photographic Album of Tuscania Graves.

### OFFERED TO NEXT OF KIN

Labor of Love to Show Relatives How Last Resting Places of Heroes Are Cared For—Otranto Graves on Same Island.

Glasgow, Scotland.—Next of kin of the United States soldiers who went down with the Tuscania may now secure the "Photographic Album of the American Soldiers' Graves in Islay," which has been forwarded for distribution to the American Red Cross, bureau of communications, Washington, D. C. This album is dedicated to the memory of the brave men who perished through the torpedoing of the S. S. Tuscania on the 5th of February, 1918—"Their name liveth evermore."

A statement by Dugald Clark, B. D., honorary president, and other officers of the Glasgow Islay association, thus in part explains the album:

"Sympathetic hearts and loving hands were not wanting to pay due honor to the gallant dead. Large crowds gathered from all parts of the island to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the fallen; and after solemn services the bodies were reverently laid to rest in four



Islay Monument.

different and specially selected cemeteries at Port Charlotte, Kilnoughton, Kinabus and Killeean. In numerous homes in America Islay will now be a household word and to many of our kinsmen across the seas it will be the scene of loving pilgrimages in the coming years. But there will be many who, though the name of Islay will touch the deepest chords in their hearts, will never be able to visit it and see the place where their beloved rest. It may afford them some comfort and satisfaction, however, to possess photographs of the graves which will in some measure visualize to their minds the beautiful spots where their dear ones lie sleeping. With this end in view the Glasgow Islay association, composed of natives of Islay resident in the Second City of the Empire, prepares this album and we offer it now with every mark of profound respect and respectful sympathy for acceptance by the next of kin of the bereaved whose remains mingle with the dust of our beloved island."

The frontispiece of the album is a drawing in color of the monument, designed by Robert J. Walker of Glasgow, which the American Red Cross will erect at Mull, Islay. There are seven reproductions of photographs of the American graves in the four cemeteries. Numbered lists and diagrams make it easy to locate each of the 169 graves; 12, however, contain "unknown dead." The burial plots are in beautiful order and the association is pledged to their upkeep.

The monument at Mull will also serve as a memorial to the American soldiers who perished in the Otranto disaster and are buried at Killeoman, Islay. The transport Otranto and the transport Kashmir, both carrying American troops to France, collided off Islay October 6, 1918, in a gale and thick weather. The Otranto drifted ashore and was wrecked with the loss of 366 American soldiers.

The rocky island off the southwest coast of Scotland was thus the scene of the only considerable disasters in the transportation of the millions of American soldiers to France. Its American graves make it sacred ground. The work of the Glasgow Islay association has been a labor of love.

**Stranger to Bathing; Falls.**  
New York.—Maj. H. W. Insley, Rich Hill, Mo., who arrived here on the Zealandia, went for two years in France without seeing a bath tub. When he went to get into one on the Zealandia his foot slipped and he fell. Two ribs were broken.

## TURKISH BATH WEAPON

Greeks "Parboiled" and Then Sent Out into Cold.

Charges of Frightful Atrocities by Turkish Officials Made by Doctor White.

Charges that Turkish officials decimated the Greek population along the Black sea coast, 250,000 men, women and children living between Sinope and Orzou, without the shedding of blood but by "parboiling" the victims in Turkish baths and turning them half-dead out to die of pneumonia or other ills in the snow of an Anatolian winter, are made in a letter from Dr. George E. White, representative of the American committee for relief in the near East.

Sinope was the birthplace of the philosopher Diogenes, Doctor White recalls, and Orzou is just beyond Cape Jason, which is still preserved in memory of the Argonauts and the Golden Fleece.

The letter, written to Prof. J. P. Noides, secretary of the Greek relief committee here, described the new method of ridding the land of its inhabitants which, it is said, was somewhat different from that employed by the Turks against the Armenians.

The worst of the crimes laid to the Turks, according to Doctor White, were committed in the winters of 1916 and 1917, when orders were issued for the deportation of the Greeks along the Black sea coast. The people, he wrote, were crowded into the steam rooms of the baths in Chorum under the pretense of "sanitary regulations," and after being tortured for hours were turned out of doors into snow almost knee-deep, and without lodging or food.

Their garments, which had been taken from them for fumigation, were lost, ruined or stolen. Most of the victims, ill-clad and shivering, contracted tuberculosis and other pulmonary diseases and "died in swarms" on the way to exile, the letter declared.

Doctor White said that in the province of Bafra, where there were more than 29,000 village Greeks, now less than 13,000 survive and every Greek settlement has been burned. The number of orphans, including some Armenian and Turkish children, in the entire district, it was said, aggregated 60,000. Since the armistice, the doctor wrote, many of the deportees have been returning to their ruined homes.

### GIRL IS NAMED CITY CLERK

Wildwood (N. J.) Commissioners Give Appointment to Miss Helen Geisenberger.

Wildwood, N. J.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Wildwood city commissioners, Miss Helen Geisenberger, acting city clerk, was appointed city clerk. Miss Geisenberger is the first woman as far as we can learn to be appointed city clerk in New Jersey. She is nineteen years of age and a graduate of the commercial department of the Wildwood high school. Last year she was assistant in the board of trade, from which place she went to the city hall, where through industry and proof of executive ability she won the admiration of the city commissioners who promoted her to the vacancy existing.

### JAPS BUY PERU LAND, REPORT

Acquisition of 800,000 Acres Seen as the Forerunner to a Colonization Scheme.

Lima.—It is reported that Dr. Augustus Durand, a prominent land owner and proprietor of the newspaper La Prensa, has sold approximately 800,000 acres of land near Huanuco, on the Amazon watershed to a Japanese syndicate. Three hundred thousand additional acres are in negotiation. The land lies in the sub-tropical belt and is suitable for sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa and similar products. This land purchase is considered the forerunner of a big Japanese colonization scheme in Peru.

### Want Original Tune.

New Haven, Conn.—To obtain a new air for the Yale song "Bright College Years," which is now sung to "The Watch on the Rhine," the class of 1896, through Murray Dodge, its secretary, has offered \$1,000 as a prize. The prudential committee of the corporation received the notice and selection of a tune is to rest with the alumni advisory board.

### "Hitch is Side" Was Nine Broken Ribs

St. Louis.—Thomas Morgan, 54, walked into the city dispensary and asked doctors to take a look at his side. "I've got a hitch there and it's making me nervous," he told the doctors. They found he had nine fractured ribs and internal hurts and ordered him sent to the hospital.

"A wagon ran over me in East St. Louis," Morgan said, "but I didn't pay any attention to a little thing like that. Today my side got to hurting me considerably and I thought I had a little touch of rheumatism that needed fixing up."

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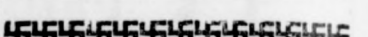
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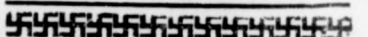
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